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## CHAPTER 10.1

### TRANSFER OF ASSETS TO ANOTHER ASSET LOCKED BODY

As explained in Chapter 6 the asset lock is designed to ensure that the assets of a community interest company are used to benefit the community it was set up to serve and in particular to prevent assets being transferred out of the CIC other than for full consideration. "Community" is defined by [the Act](#) and [Regulations](#) and is discussed in [Chapter 2](#).

The exception to this rule is where the transfer is to an asset-locked body then there is no additional constraint on the payment of dividends, or donations, provided that:

- ❖ The Regulator has consented to the transfer; or
- ❖ The asset-locked body concerned is named as a possible recipient of the company's assets in its memorandum or articles of association.

Dividends will be subject to the dividend cap if shares are:

- ❖ Not held by an asset-locked body, or
- ❖ They are held by an asset-locked body not specified in the memorandum or articles of association, as a possible recipient of the CIC's assets, and the Regulator has not consented to the payment of the dividend [[See Chapter 6](#)].

An asset locked body is currently defined as a charity, another CIC, or an equivalent organisation set up outside Great Britain. A specified asset locked body is one that is specified in the memorandum and articles of association as a possible recipient of the CIC's assets.

### HOW TO SPECIFY AN ASSET LOCKED BODY

To name a specified asset locked body you may either:

- ❖ Name a possible recipient of the company's assets in the memorandum or articles of association when applying to form as, or convert to, a community interest company; or

- ❖ You may deliver to the Registrar of Companies a special resolution passed by the members altering the memorandum and articles of association to include the name of an asset locked body ([see annex A](#)).

## TRANSFERS TO A NON-SPECIFIED ASSET LOCKED BODY

In the event of a CIC wanting to transfer some of its activities to another asset locked body, the officers of the CIC have a duty to ensure that they are acting in the best interests of the CIC. Such a transfer may involve a considerable commercial asset and full consideration (market value) must be attained for any transfer of activity unless:

- ❖ The Regulator has consented to the transfer; or
- ❖ The asset-locked body concerned is named, as a possible recipient of the company's assets in its memorandum or articles of association.

If a CIC wants to transfer all its activities, the same rules, as outlined in the previous paragraph, apply. Disposal of the assets in this way does not result in the company ceasing to be a CIC or bring the existence of the company to an end; this can only be achieved by dissolution.

A CIC in common with any other company has a duty to meet its financial obligations. If a company disposes of its assets and ceases its operation it becomes a dormant company and remains subject to continuing obligations to file documents with Companies House or Companies Registry Northern Ireland if registered in Northern Ireland. It must still have a director and secretary; this is fully explained in [Companies House](#) or the [Companies Registry Northern Ireland](#) booklet "Dormant Companies". If a CIC wants to cease operation and be dissolved there are procedures to do so (see also chapter 10.4).

Similarly, if the CIC becomes insolvent (unable, or likely to become unable, to pay their debts) it may be wound-up under the Insolvency Act 1986 or the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989. For the special rules applying to the distribution of any assets remaining after payment of the company's creditors in such cases, see Chapter 10.3.

## OTHER TRANSFERS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COMMUNITY

The asset lock provisions, which are prescribed for inclusion in every CIC's memorandum or articles permit transfers of assets other than for full consideration which, are "made for the benefit of the community other than by way of a transfer of assets to an asset-locked body". It is difficult to generalise about such transfers, since the question of whether or not a particular transfer is made for the benefit of the community will generally depend on the facts of each particular case. Examples of such transfers might include the uses, which a local authority that has established a CIC makes of the surpluses which it generates. On the other hand, any transfer that results in assets being beneficially owned by private individuals is unlikely to qualify.

A transfer that is not made to an asset locked body or for full consideration either is or is not made for the benefit of the community. However, it is good practice to consult the Regulator about such transfers. The Regulator is happy to offer guidance about proposed transfers of this kind, on the understanding that its compliance, or otherwise, with the asset lock rules is not affected by whether or not he has approved it either before or after it is made. Directors of CICs considering whether to make such a transfer may also wish to seek independent legal advice before making it. In any event, such transfers must be disclosed in a company's CIC report.

## CHAPTER 10.2

### CONVERSION OF A CIC TO A CHARITY

#### DOCUMENTS TO BE DELIVERED TO THE REGISTRAR

The conversion of a CIC into a charitable company is provided for in sections 54 and 55 of the [Companies \(Audit, Investigations and Community Enterprise\) Act 2004](#).

The [following documents must be submitted](#) to the Registrar of Companies:

- ❖ Three special resolutions altering its memorandum and articles of association:
  - as considered appropriate to a company with exclusively charitable purposes;
  - to remove the statement that the company is a community interest company; and
  - to change the name to one that does not have a CIC designation.
- ❖ A statement from either the Charity Commissioners or the Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator or for Northern Ireland the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs.

A statement that in their opinion, if the special resolutions take effect and the company ceases to be a CIC, the company will be a charity and will not be an exempt charity.

The Commissioners or Regulator may give the statement, if the CIC is registered within their country of responsibility. If the special resolutions take effect and the company ceases to be a CIC and it will be entered in the relevant Charity Register.

- ❖ As the Registrar cannot register the special resolutions without the Charity Commission or Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator or Commissioners of Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs' statement it is essential that it is requested and obtained, before proceeding with the proposed conversion.
- ❖ A copy of the memorandum and articles of association as altered.
  - ❖ A cheque for £10 made out to "Companies House" or the "Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment" for companies registered in Northern Ireland ([see chapter4](#)).

## TIMING FOR PASSING SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS

As with conversions of existing companies to CICs there are detailed safeguards in section 54 to allow dissenting members to object to the conversion and a time table for filing the resolutions, which enables them to do so.

The [Company House](#) or the [Companies Registry Northern Ireland booklet](#) "Resolutions" explains the requirements for passing resolutions. Detailed procedures for holding meetings of members and passing resolutions will be included in the existing articles of the company. Briefly, to pass a special resolution 21 days notice must be given to the members and a majority of three fourths of members voting at the meeting is required.

The resolutions must be printed in a form approved by the Registrars and must be delivered to the appropriate Registrars in Cardiff, Edinburgh or Belfast [ [See Chapter 4](#)] together with the reprinted memorandum and articles incorporating the alterations made by the resolutions.

It is possible (even if the necessary special resolutions are passed) that some dissenting members may be sufficiently aggrieved at the decision to convert to a charity that they will take legal action. This could, for example, be on the grounds that they have been unfairly prejudiced as a result of the reduction in their rights to dividends or other distributions resulting from conversion from CIC status. Depending on the view taken by the Court, such action could undermine the conversion project. It may therefore be useful to informally canvas member's views on the conversion, or take legal advice, before incurring the expense of the formal process.

The possibility of legal action being taken by minority shareholders also has some specific consequences for the timing of the conversion process, which are relevant in all cases. All companies are required to include in their memorandum a statement of the company's objects – i.e. the purposes for which they have been formed. In some cases these are very detailed; in other cases, they are drafted in very general terms (e.g. "to operate as a general commercial company"). CICs are not required to adopt any particular provisions in the object clauses of their memorandum, but when converting a CIC to a charitable company, you may wish to change its objects in some way.

In order to protect the interests of minority shareholders, where changes are being made to the company's objects members have the right to apply to the Court within 21 days of the passing of the resolutions for the alterations to be cancelled. If such an application is made to the Court, the special resolution altering the objects does not take effect except in so far as the Court confirms it (See Companies Act 1985 s.5 & s.380 or Article 16 and Article 388 of the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986).

The time for filing the resolutions etc therefore varies as follows:

- ❖ Where there are no alterations to the object statement, within 15 days of passing the resolutions.

- ❖ Where there are alterations to the object statement (or to conditions in the memorandum, which could have been in the articles) but no application is made to the Court to have the alteration cancelled, not earlier than 22 days or later than 36 days of passing the resolutions.
- ❖ Where an application is made to the Court, not later than 15 days after the date on which the Court determines the application or such later date as the Court may order.

Converting a CIC to a charitable company brings new constraints and obligations. Before proceeding you are recommended to take professional legal, or accountancy, advice on whether a limited company, in the form of a charity, is the best way to run your organisation.

## THE PROCESS OF REGISTRATION

On receipt of the resolutions, amended memorandum and articles of association and appropriate statement the Registrar will refer them to the Regulator who must decide whether the company is eligible to cease being a CIC. The Regulator will make his decision having regard to the company's compliance with the requirements of [s 54 of CAICE 2004](#) and whether any enforcement action listed in [s 55 of CAICE 2004](#) is outstanding.

If the Regulator decides that the CIC is eligible to convert he will advise the Registrar who will issue a new certificate of incorporation in the new name. The special resolutions will then take effect, and the company will cease to be a CIC. The company will then become subject to Charity Commission or Office of the Scottish Charity Regulator or Commissioners of Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs' regulation and the directors of the company will have to apply for its registration with the Commission as appropriate.

If the Regulator decides that the company is not eligible to convert he will advise the Registrar and the company of his reasons but before doing so he will attempt to resolve any problems with the company.

The changes take effect on the date that the Registrar records the resolutions. She will also issue a new certificate of incorporation stating the charitable company's name after the Regulator has decided that it is eligible to cease being a community interest company [[See CAICE Act 2004 s.38](#)].

It should be noted that the issue of a new certificate of incorporation does not have any effect on the made-up date for the company's annual return or the company's accounting reference date. All copies of the memorandum and articles issued by the company after the resolutions take effect must be in the revised form submitted to the Registrar.

## CHAPTER 10.3

### LIQUIDATION AND INSOLVENCY

Liquidation (also called winding up) and insolvency is a vast subject in itself and this chapter therefore only gives the briefest of outlines.

You should seek the advice of your accountant, lawyer, or an Insolvency Practitioner at an early stage if you are uncertain of your position, or the appropriate steps to take. In particular if your company is in financial difficulties you must take steps to deal with the problem, or the directors (or others) could subsequently be accused of criminal offences, or be subject to civil action, for example, for wrongful trading. You may find the following publications useful:

- [Companies House's Liquidation and Insolvency guidance in England/Wales](#)
- [Companies House's Liquidation and Insolvency guidance in Scotland.](#)
- [Companies Registry Northern Ireland Liquidation and Insolvency Guidance](#)
- [Insolvency Service's "A guide for Directors"](#)

In the main the legislation covering this topic is contained in the Insolvency Act 1986 or the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989, as amended. All the proceedings mentioned below are subject to detailed procedures. Most involve the appointment an Insolvency Practitioner and many are subject to applications to the Court.

#### SOLVENT COMPANIES (GENERALLY)

The fact that a company is subject to liquidation procedures does not necessarily mean that it is insolvent.

#### MEMBERS VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION

If a solvent company wishes to wind up its affairs, the directors may make a statutory declaration that the company is able to pay its debts in full within 12 months. The members can then pass resolutions putting the company into voluntary liquidation and appointing an insolvency practitioner as liquidator. The liquidator will then usually realise the assets and distribute the proceeds according to law.

## COMPULSORY LIQUIDATION

In certain circumstances a solvent company can be placed in compulsory liquidation (see below)

## RECEIVERSHIP

In certain circumstances a solvent company can be subject to a receivership (see below)

## INSOLVENT COMPANIES (GENERALLY)

There are a number of ways in dealing with companies which are unable (or likely to become unable) to pay their debts.

## ADMINISTRATION

The directors, members or creditors of the company can apply to the Court for the appointment of an administrator to manage the company's affairs if the company is unable (or likely to become unable) to pay its debts.

The appointment effectively stops other proceedings against the company with a view to saving it as a going concern in whole or part. This gives the company time to introduce a voluntary arrangement, or some other compromise, or arrangement, or get a better price for its assets than would be likely in a liquidation.

## VOLUNTARY ARRANGEMENT

Depending upon circumstances the administrator, or liquidator, of a company, or its directors can propose a voluntary arrangement for approval by the creditors. This usually consists of a compromise whereby the creditors receive less than the full amount of their debts.

## CREDITORS VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION

This is similar to Members Voluntary Liquidation (above) except that the liquidator is appointed at a meeting of the creditors.

## COMPULSORY LIQUIDATION

The creditors may apply to the Court for the company to be wound up on the ground that it is unable to pay its debts

On the making of a winding up order the Official Receiver becomes liquidator of the company and has a duty to investigate the CIC's affairs and the cause of the failure. An Insolvency Practitioner may subsequently be appointed liquidator in place of the Official Receiver. The liquidator will usually realise the assets and distribute the proceeds according to law.

There are no Official Receivers in Scotland and on making a winding up order the Court will appoint an Insolvency Practitioner as interim liquidator who will hold office until such time as another Insolvency Practitioner is appointed liquidator.

There are, however, a number of other circumstances in which the Court can make a winding up order, which may or may not involve insolvency. Various people can apply to the Court for an order such as the company its directors or members, the Secretary of State, the Official Receiver, the Financial Services Authority and in the case of a CIC the Regulator [see the Insolvency Act 1986 sections 124 & 124A (or Articles 104 and 104A of the Insolvency (Northern Ireland) Order 1989) and [Chapter 10.3](#)]

## RECEIVERSHIP

There are a variety of types of receivership each with their own procedures and rules as to their inter-relationship with other proceedings. A receiver is usually appointed by a person with a charge, or mortgage, on some or all of the assets of the company and (unlike a liquidator) a receiver acts essentially in the interest of the person who appointed them rather than the creditors as a whole.

## CIC-SPECIFIC RULES ON DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS

In general the [Companies \(Audit, Investigations and Community Enterprise\) Act 2004](#) and the [Community Interest Company Regulations 2005](#) do not interfere with the normal proceedings, outlined above.

There is, however, one major exception. The exception, provided for in regulation 23, is where some of the company's property remains after satisfaction of the company's liabilities (including the cost of proceedings). Normally, these residual assets would be distributed to the members according to their rights under the company constitution. However, in the case of a community interest company the legislation limits distribution to members, who may not receive more than the paid up value of their shares (i.e. what was paid to the company in respect of their shares, including both the nominal value of the share and any premium paid to the company).

Once any distribution to members has been made in accordance with this rule, any remaining residual assets of a CIC are to be distributed as follows:

- ❖ Where the memorandum or articles of association specify an asset locked body the remaining residual assets will be distributed to that asset locked body (or bodies) in such proportions or amounts, as the Regulator shall direct.
- ❖ Where the memorandum or articles of association specify an asset locked body, but the Regulator is aware that the asset locked body specified is in the process of being wound up, the remaining residual assets will be distributed to that asset locked body (or bodies) in such proportions or amounts as the Regulator shall direct.
- ❖ Where the memorandum and articles of association do not specify an asset locked body the remaining residual assets will be distributed to such asset locked body (or bodies), in such proportions or amounts, as the Regulator shall direct.
- ❖ Where the Regulator is aware that asset-locked body specified in the memorandum or articles of association is being wound up, or receives representations from a

member, or director, of the CIC stating that it is not an appropriate recipient of the remaining residual assets and the Regulator agrees with those representations, then the remaining residual assets will be distributed to such asset locked body (or bodies), in such proportions or amounts, as the Regulator shall direct.

When considering issuing such a direction the Regulator must:

- ❖ consult the directors and members of the CIC to the extent he considers practical and appropriate to do so;
- ❖ have regard to the desirability of distributing assets in accordance with any relevant provisions of the company's memorandum and articles; and
- ❖ give notice of any direction to the CIC and liquidator

Any member or director of the company may appeal to the Appeal Officer against any direction outlined above (See [Chapter 11](#) for the Appeal procedure). Although in most cases these procedures will result in the cessation, or reduction, of the company's activities they do not bring the existence of the company to an end. This only occurs on dissolution (see [Chapter 10.4](#)).

Proceedings can also be sequential, for example, the liquidator may propose a voluntary arrangement instead of realising the assets and distributing the proceeds.

In most proceedings the Official Receiver or Insolvency Practitioner has to make a report to the Secretary of State under the Company Directors Disqualification Act 1986 (or the Company Directors Disqualification (Northern Ireland) Order 2002) on the conduct of the Directors. If misconduct is reported this could result in an application being made to the Court for an order disqualifying particular directors from being directors or taking part in the management of companies. Similarly, if it appears that criminal offences may have been committed the facts will be reported to the appropriate prosecuting authority for further investigation.

Responsibility for insolvency matters rests with the Insolvency Service; an executive agency of the DTI. They can be contacted at:

Inspector General Insolvency Service 21 Bloomsbury Street London WC1B 3QW Telephone: 0845 602 9848 E-mail: central.enquiryline@insolvency.gsi.gov.uk Website: <a href="http://www.insolvency.gov.uk">www.insolvency.gov.uk</a>	Insolvency Service Address: Fermanagh House Ormeau Avenue Belfast BT2 6NJ Telephone: 028 902 51441 Email: <a href="mailto:insolvency@detini.gov.uk">insolvency@detini.gov.uk</a> Website: <a href="http://www.detini.gov.uk">www.detini.gov.uk</a>
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## CHAPTER 10.4

### STRIKE OFF AND DISSOLUTION OF A COMMUNITY INTEREST COMPANY

Under [s 53 of the Companies \(Audit, Investigations and Community Enterprise\) Act 2004](#) a CIC is only allowed to cease being a CIC by dissolution or by converting to a charity, which means that once a company has become a CIC it cannot become an ordinary non charitable company.

Dissolution is fully explained in the [Companies House](#) or [Company Registry Northern Ireland](#) booklet "Strike-off, Dissolution and Restoration". There are a number of different routes to dissolution, each with their own rules and procedures. A company may be struck off the register and dissolved if:

- ❖ it has applied to the Registrar to be struck off; or
- ❖ the Registrar concludes that it is not carrying on business or in operation – a defunct company.

You will find the relevant law in the Companies Act 1985, Section 652 and Sections 652A to 652F which were inserted by the Deregulation and Contracting Out Act 1994 (or the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 Articles 603 and Articles 603A to 603F which were inserted by the Deregulation and Contracting Out Act 1994).

If the company is to remain on the register, it is important to reply promptly to any formal inquiry letter from the Registrar and to deliver any outstanding documents. Failure to deliver the necessary documents may also result in the directors being prosecuted. If you do not object to the dissolution it is still important that you ensure that the company has dealt appropriately with all its assets before it is dissolved.

#### DEFUNCT COMMUNITY INTEREST COMPANIES

Before the Registrar strikes a company off the register, she must inquire whether it is still in business or operation. If she is satisfied that it is not, she will publish a notice in the London Gazette that she intends to strike the company off. A copy notice is placed on the company's public record. The Registrar will take into account representations from the company and other interested parties such as creditors.

The Regulator will raise an objection to the striking off and will write to the community interest company for details of the distribution of assets prior to the company being dissolved. This is because community interest companies are subject to a statutory asset lock (see [Chapter 6](#)).

The Regulator will ask the CIC for confirmation of whether or not the company has any assets and if so, will ask for details of how they will be distributed. A model form [CIC53](#) is provided to assist in providing this information.

Once objections are removed and if she sees no reason to do otherwise, the Registrar will strike the company off not less than three months after the date of the notice. The company will be dissolved on publication of a further notice stating this in the Gazette. Dissolution by this procedure does not affect the liability (if any) of any director, manager or member of the CIC, which may continue to be enforced as if it had not been dissolved.

At the date of dissolution the CIC should hold no assets. If it did, any assets held by the dissolved CIC would belong to the Crown. The company's bank account would be frozen and any credit balance in the account will be passed to the Crown or the Duchy of Cornwall or Lancaster as "bona vacantia".

Depending on the value of the assets the Regulator may consider petitioning the court to restore the CIC to the register to ensure the assets are distributed more appropriately.

#### VOLUNTARY STRIKE-OFF AND DISSOLUTION OF COMMUNITY INTEREST COMPANIES

A private company that is not trading may apply to the Registrar to be struck off the register. It can do this if the company is no longer needed. For example, the active directors may wish to retire and there is no-one to take over from them; or it is a subsidiary whose name is no longer needed; or it was set up to exploit an idea that turned out not to be feasible.

The procedure is not an alternative to formal insolvency proceedings where these are appropriate, as creditors are likely to prevent the striking off. Even if the company is struck off and dissolved, creditors and others could apply for it to be restored to the register.

A private company can apply to be struck off if, in the previous three months, it has not:

- ❖ Traded or otherwise carried on business;
- ❖ Changed its name;
- ❖ For value, disposed of property or rights that, immediately before it ceased to be in business or trade, it held for disposal or gain in the normal course of its business or trade (for example, a company in business to sell apples could not continue selling apples during that three-month period but it could sell the truck it once used to deliver the apples or the warehouse where they were stored);

- ❖ Engaged in any other activity except one necessary or expedient for making a striking-off application, settling the company's affairs or meeting a statutory requirement (for example, a company may seek professional advice on the application, pay the costs of copying the Form 652a, etc).

However, a company can apply for striking off if:

- ❖ It has settled trading or business debts in the previous three months.

A company cannot apply to be struck off if it is the subject, or proposed subject, of:

- ❖ Of any insolvency proceedings (such as liquidation, including where a petition has been presented but has not yet been dealt with); or
- ❖ Of Section 425 scheme (or Article 418 of the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986) - that is a compromise or arrangement between a company and its creditors or members.

A copy of the application form must be sent to the Regulator to comply with the requirements of section 652B(6) of the Companies Act 1985 (or Article 603B of the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986).

The Registrar will advertise and invite objections to the proposed striking-off in the London Gazette. Objections must be in writing and sent to the Registrar of Companies with any supporting evidence, such as copies of invoices that may prove the company is trading. Reasons for objecting include:

- ❖ The company has broken any of the conditions of its application (for example, it has traded, changed its name or become subject to insolvency proceedings) during the three-month period before the application, or afterwards;
- ❖ The directors have not informed interested parties;
- ❖ Any of the declarations on the form are false;
- ❖ Some form of action is being taken, or is pending, to recover any money owed (such as a winding-up petition or action in a small claims court);
- ❖ Other legal action is being taken against the company;
- ❖ The directors have wrongfully traded or committed a tax fraud or some other offence.

The Regulator will raise an objection to the striking off and will write to the community interest company for details of the distribution of assets prior to the company being dissolved. This is because community interest companies are subject to a statutory

asset lock (see [Chapter 6](#)) and if a CIC has assets, it should be wound up or dissolved in such a way that those assets can be used for appropriate community purposes, rather than simply passing to the Crown or the Duchy of Cornwall or Lancaster as “bona vacantia”.

The Regulator will ask the CIC for confirmation of whether or not the company has any assets and if so, will ask for details of how they will be distributed. A template, is provided to assist in providing this information (see [annex C](#)).

Once objections are removed and if she sees no reason to do otherwise, the Registrar will strike the company off the register not less than three months after the date of this notice if she sees no reason to do otherwise and the application has not been withdrawn. The company will be dissolved when the Registrar publishes a notice to that effect in the Gazette. (At the time of striking-off, a letter will be issued to the contact name on Form 652a confirming the proposed date of dissolution.)

Having struck the company off the register the Registrar publishes a notice to that effect in the appropriate Gazette and the company is thereupon dissolved. At the date of dissolution the CIC should hold no assets. If it did then any assets held by the dissolved CIC would belong to the Crown or the Duchy of Cornwall or Lancaster as “bona vacantia”. The company’s bank account will be frozen and any credit balance in the account will be passed to the Crown or the Duchy of Cornwall or Lancaster as “bona vacantia”. Depending on the value of the assets the Regulator may consider petitioning the court to restore the CIC to the register to ensure the assets are distributed more appropriately.

The Company Law Official Notifications Supplement to the London Gazette publishes weekly notices on microfiche. Copies are available from:

The London Gazette,

PO Box 7923,

London SE1 5ZH .

Website: [www.gazettes-online.co.uk](http://www.gazettes-online.co.uk)

Telephone: 020 7394 4517

## RESTORATION

Once a company has been dissolved it can only be restored to the register (or the dissolution declared void) by order of the Court. The companies’ legislation prescribes by whom and on what grounds an application can be made. [The Companies \(Audit, Investigations and Community Enterprise\) Act 2004](#) specifically provides for the Regulator to be able to make such applications. If therefore you become aware of circumstances which suggest that such an application should be made you should draw them to the attention of the Regulator.

The following guidance booklet provided by the Registrar of Companies provides more detailed guidance:

– [Companies House’s Liquidation and Insolvency guidance in England/Wales](#)

The Regulator of Community Interest Companies

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[www.cicregulator.gov.uk](http://www.cicregulator.gov.uk)

- [Companies House's Liquidation and Insolvency guidance in Scotland.](#)
- [Companies Registry Northern Ireland Liquidation and Insolvency Guidance](#)